

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

9 JOSHUA D. BRODSKY,) 3:14-cv-00641-RCJ-WGC
10 Plaintiff,)
11 vs.)
12 WARDEN BACA, et al..)
13 Defendants.)

ORDER
re: ECF No. 169

15 Before the court is Defendants' motion for leave to file Exhibit I, filed in support of Defendants'
16 reply to Plaintiff's opposition to Defendants' for summary judgment, under seal. (ECF No. 169.)¹
17 Exhibit I contains a portion of Plaintiff's medical records for the period of November 28, 2014 through
18 December 6, 2014.

19 “Historically, courts have recognized a general right to inspect and copy public records and
20 documents, including judicial records and documents.” *See Kamakana v. City and County of Honolulu*,
21 447 F.3d 1172, 1178 (9th Cir. 2006) (internal quotation marks and citation omitted). Documents that
22 have been traditionally kept secret, including grand jury transcripts and warrant materials in a pre-
23 indictment investigation, come within an exception to the general right of public access. *See id.*
24 Otherwise, “a strong presumption in favor of access is the starting point.” *Id.* (internal quotation marks
25 and citation omitted).

26 A motion to seal documents that are part of the judicial record, or filed in connection with a
27 dispositive motion, as they are here, must meet the “compelling reasons” standard outlined in

¹ Refers to court's docket number.

1 *Kamakana*. Thus, a party seeking to seal judicial records must show that “compelling reasons supported
 2 by specific factual findings...outweigh the general history of access and the public policies favoring
 3 disclosure.” *Kamakana*, 447 F.3d at 1178-79. The trial court must weigh relevant factors including “the
 4 public interest in understanding the judicial process and whether disclosure of the material could result
 5 in improper use of the material for scandalous or libelous purposes or infringement upon trade secrets.”
 6 *Pintos v. Pacific Creditors Ass ’n*, 605 F.3d 665, 679 n. 6 (9th Cir. 2010) (internal quotation marks and
 7 citation omitted). While the decision to grant or deny a motion to seal is within the trial court’s
 8 discretion, the trial court must articulate its reasoning in deciding a motion to seal. *Pintos*, 605 F.3d at
 9 679.

10 The court recognizes that the need to protect medical privacy has qualified as a “compelling
 11 reason” for sealing records. *See, e.g., San Ramon Regional Med. Ctr., Inc. v. Principal Life Ins. Co.*,
 12 2011 WL89931, at *n.1 (N.D. Cal. Jan. 10, 2011); *Abbey v. Hawaii Employers Mut. Ins. Co.*, 2010
 13 WL4715793, at * 1-2 (D. HI. Nov. 15, 2010); *G. v. Hawaii*, 2010 WL 267483, at *1-2 (D. HI. June 25,
 14 2010); *Wilkins v. Ahern*, 2010 WL3755654 (N.D. Cal. Sept. 24, 2010); *Lombardi v. TriWest Healthcare*
 15 *Alliance Corp.*, 2009 WL 1212170, at * 1 (D. Ariz. May 4, 2009).

16 Here, Exhibit I contains Plaintiff’s sensitive health information, medical history, and treatment
 17 records. Balancing the need for the public’s access to information regarding Plaintiff’s medical history,
 18 treatment, and condition against the need to maintain the confidentiality of Plaintiff’s medical records
 19 weighs in favor of sealing these exhibits. Therefore, the motion to file Exhibit I under seal (ECF No.
 20 169) is **GRANTED**.

21 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

22 DATED: November 10, 2015.

23 
 24 WILLIAM G. COBB
 25 UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE
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